FACTS ON FILE

Weekly World News Digest with Cumulative Index

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WORLD AFFAIRS

SUMMARY. *Korea truce talks stalled over press, Red guards. "Soft" terms of Allied peace treaty for Japan announced. U.S., West ended or moved to end state of war with Germany. Pres. Truman sent message of friendship to Russia. 11 Western nations agreed on allocating tungsten, molybdenum. Pres. Truman sending Harriman to Iran in oil dispute.*

Domestic News. *House weakened inflation controls. Marines to get first draftees; August draft call raised. 15 secondary Reds were returned to jail in bail dispute. State Dept. suspended 2 high officials on security charges.*

KOREA

Truce Talks Start, Hit Snag. Military truce negotiations in Korea began July 10 in Kaesong between 5-man delegations of the UN and Korean-Chinese Red commands. They were broken off at least temporarily July 12 in a dispute over Communist actions in throwing an armed guard around the meeting site and barring UN war correspondents from the area.

Chief negotiators were Vice Adm. Charles Turner Joy, 56, U.S. Navy commander in the Far East, and the North Korean Army Chief of Staff, 38-year-old Lt. Gen. Nam Il.

In the first meetings July 10-11 they worked toward a preliminary agreement on a list of strictly military questions they must settle in order to bring the fighting to a stop without dealing in political issues. They will try to reach agreement on specific truce questions after lining up the agenda.

As the conference began, the Reds asked for a cease-fire on the 38th Parallel; the UN wanted an armistice on existing lines—mostly above the parallel—with inspection safeguards against surprise Red attacks. Joy refused to talk about Red demands for complete UN withdrawal from Korea on grounds the question was political, not military.

The meetings were stalled indefinitely July 12 when the Communists, who controlled Kaesong, barred 20 Allied newsmen from the city and Joy would not go there without them. UN newsmen in Korea had made a hot issue of armed Reds' "running the show" at the truce talks. Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, UN supreme commander, who had waited until the negotiations were "on the tracks" to send newsmen to the site, told the Reds they must clear out their armed guards and meet on neutral ground.

Land fighting in Korea this week was on a minor scale, but some of the war's biggest jet-plane air battles were fought and casualty totals kept rising on both sides.

Preliminary Session. Arrangements for the truce conference to begin July 10 were completed July 8 when UN and Red liaison teams led by colonels held a 3½-hour meeting in Kaesong, western-front town just below the 38th Parallel.

Cols. Andrew J. Kinney (USAF) and James C. Murray (USMC) and Lt. Col. Soo Young Lee (ROK Army) represented the UN at the July 8 meeting. A North Korean Col. Chang and Lt. Col. Kim and a Chinese Lt. Col. Chai represented the Reds. Kinney's party went unarmed to Kaesong by helicopter from a UN "peace camp" set up near Munsan, on the Imjin River front between Seoul and Kaesong. Chang's Red delegation also was unarmed but Communist troops carrying rifles and sub-machineguns guarded the meeting place, which was a large house owned by Japanese and the best one left intact in Kaesong.

Kinney said the 2 liaison teams conducted themselves with strict formality in this first meeting of Korean truce emissaries, neither saluted nor shook hands, ate lunch separately (the UN group took its own box lunches), conversed through interpreters, had no serious trouble in reaching the agreement for truce parleys to start July 10. [See p. 210B]

Reds Control Site, Newsmen Protest. Newsmen at the UN Peace Camp were surprised to learn, when Kinney's mission returned, that the meeting place was under Red guard instead of on neutral ground. They refused to accept Army censorship of this fact from their dispatches. Some newsmen charged that the Reds were being allowed to give the impression that the UN had sued for peace and was sending delegates to Red lines for the Communists' terms. The correspondents protested to Gen. Ridgway when they learned that Red press and newsreel cameramen were at the liaison meeting while the UN had only one U.S. Army photographer present.

Ridgway, who went to the Peace Camp from Tokio July 9 to keep in close touch with the truce talks, pleaded with the newsmen to be patient. He promised adequate coverage of the main truce meetings in due time, said the Reds would not be permitted to turn them into a propaganda victory. His July 9 statement said it remained to be seen whether Red "performance" would justify hopes that the Communists were negotiating in good faith. "Until there is concrete evidence that the proposed conference is on the tracks with a reasonable expectation that it is going to stay on the tracks because of good faith . . . the issues are too great to prejudice failure and breakup," he declared. When Adm. Joy's party left July 10 to begin the main truce talks, Ridgway said he understood there would be no one in the Kaesong meeting except the military delegations. But the Chinese Red radio indicated July 11 that some of the Reds in the conference room were war correspondents.

Main Talks On. The main truce delegations led by Adm. Joy and Gen. Nam met in the Japanese-owned Kaesong house July 10-11 to begin organizing their agenda. According to a Chinese Red broadcast July 11, Nam proposed July 10 that (1) all land, air and naval fighting cease, (2) troops of the 2 sides take up

WHO'S READY? AF Secy. Thomas K. Finletter in a TV broadcast July 8: The U.S. Strategic Air Command's ability to deliver A-bombs is the "greatest deterrent" to Russia's starting a war. [See pp. 203E, 202N, 170L, 140A]

AF Brig. Gen. W. C. Sweeney, planning officer, before the Armed Services Com. July 11: The AF has only 87 B-36 atom bombers ready for action, about 60 more being modernized. Committee members who passed on the statement to the UP said they were "shocked." [See Vol. X, p. 133G]

Seen over Moscow July 8: 500 planes, including 5 new types of jet fighters capable of supersonic speed, taking part in a Soviet Air Force Day demonstration, Russia's biggest air show since World War II. Col. Frank James, U.S. air attaché, called the show "very, very interesting." AF Lt. Gen. Vasily Stalin staged the show and his father, Premier Joseph Stalin, watched. [See pp. 171J, 97G, 57B, 21K]

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truce lines 10 kilometers (6.21 miles) from the 38th Parallel, (3) all foreign forces leave Korea "within the shortest possible time" and (4) the 2 sides exchange prisoners. Joy was said by UN sources to have refused to (1) discuss UN evacuation of Korea, on grounds the question is political, or (2) consider a UN withdrawal to the south of the parallel. Joy issued a statement indorsed by Ridgway July 10 that "hostilities will continue [except in the truce-parley zone] until such time as there is an agreement on the terms covering the armistice, and until such time as an approved armistice commission is prepared to function." UN truce delegates reported "fair" progress and "a more relaxed and affable" attitude on both sides of the table July 11.

Joy, his 4 fellow delegates and about 15 translators, clerks and other aides attended the Kaesong parleys. All were unarmed. The 5 Communist negotiators had more aides, including 9 "scribes" who took notes on what was said. There was no chairman; the negotiators watched their watches, began talking at the appointed times. They exchanged no amenities, smiled only at clumsy translations. The top UN delegates made daily round trips between the Peace Camp and Kaesong (12 miles apart) by helicopter. Other UN personnel connected with the parleys traveled over roads which were cleared of mines July 9 by unarmed UN troops and armed Red soldiers working side by side. In the conference, the Red delegates and their aides were unarmed but armed Reds guarded the meeting place.

The UN truce delegates besides Adm. Joy: Maj. Gen. L. C. Craigie, USAF Far Eastern vice commander; Maj. Gen. H. I. Hodes, U.S. 8th Army deputy chief of staff; Rear Adm. Arleigh A. Burke, commander of a U.S. cruiser division in Korean waters, famous in World War II as "31 Knot" Burke because he fought his destroyers at top speed; Maj. Gen. Paik Dun Yup, ROK First Corps commander who speaks Chinese & English.

Red delegates besides Gen. Nam: Gen. Chang Pyong San and Maj. Gen. Lee Sang Cho, both North Koreans; Gens. Tung Hua and Hsieh Fang of the Chinese Red "volunteers." Members of the UN group said Nam did nearly all the talking for the Reds, gave no indication he was subject to orders of the Chinese.

News Dispute Halts Parley. Joy and his delegation refused to fly to Kaesong for the July 12 meeting after the Reds stopped a road convoy carrying 20 UN newsmen to the town to get "color" stories at the conference site. He said he reserved the right to bring whomever he wanted to Kaesong. Red China broadcast early July 13 that the UN had tried to send newsmen to the scene before the Reds agreed that the time was "opportune" for newsmen to be there. Ridgway replied July 13 by broadcasting a demand to the Red high command that Communist troops pull back 10 miles from the meeting site and each side be allowed to send any 150 unarmed persons to Kaesong it saw fit. He was said to have decided that the Reds were acting like "conquerors" and making propaganda capital out of their control of the conference scene.

Mixed Views on Truce. 80,000 South Koreans held rallies in Seoul and a suburb, Yongdungpo, July 11 and cheered speakers who denounced prospects for a truce on the 38th Parallel [see p. 209H]. UN representatives in Korea reported July 7 that thousands of hungry and disease-ridden Korean refugees refused to leave Seoul for relief camps in the south because truce negotiations led them to expect they could return soon to their homes near the 38th Parallel.

N.Y. Gov. Thomas E. Dewey predicted in Tokio July 6 that Red forces of "slavery and aggression" will exhaust themselves in futile efforts to overcome free nations banded together for "collective action." Dewey also was quoted by Japanese MPs as having told the Diet in Tokio July 6 that the Reds will keep any cease-fire agreement they make in Korea unless Russia is ready to start World War III. Dewey visited Korea July 8-10, told the ROK Natl. Assembly in Pusan July 8, "You still do not stand alone." [See p. 209F]

Sen. Paul Douglas (D., Ill.) wrote Defense Secy. George C. Marshall July 10 that a Korean truce on the 38th Parallel would be interpreted by most Asians and many Americans as a UN defeat. He recommended an armistice line across the narrow "waist" of Korea, 100 miles above the parallel [see p. 149L]. Dr. Lin Yutang, Chinese author and philosopher, warned in New York July 10th against a "patched-up truce" in Korea or hopes of "giving birth to a Chinese Tito."

UN Secy. Gen. Trygve Lie, "cautiously optimistic" about Korean truce prospects, returned to Oslo July 9-10 to resume his interrupted vacation [see pp. 209G, 201K]. Soviet UN delegate Jacob A. Malik, silent on Korea ever since his June 23 speech which gave rise to the truce negotiations, sailed from New York for home July 6, wished "best luck" to those who "fight for [U.S.-USSR] peace and friendship." [See pp. 209C, 201C]

MacArthur on Truce; Probe Aftermath. Gen. Douglas MacArthur told the *N.Y. Daily News* July 11 the U.S. will be "caught like a mouse in a trap" if it cuts down its armed forces after a Korean truce while the global issue of communism remains unresolved. The *News* said he issued similar warnings privately in Oct. 1945 against U.S. disarmament while Russia retained big forces, could not make the 1945 warning public because Russia "was still regarded as a sincere wartime ally." [See p. 195H]

Senators disclosed July 7 that Sen. Harry P. Cain (R., Wash.) was circulating a proposed GOP minority report on Senate Armed Services-Forgn. Relations Com. hearings on the issue of MacArthur's dismissal. The report would say Pres. Truman lets his foreign policy be "dictated by fear of Russia," blame the Yalta Conf. agreements for Red capture of China, indorse MacArthur's Korean war theories, condemn the President for firing the general unjustly. [See p. 204B]

Senate majority leader Ernest W. McFarland (D., Ariz.) said July 4 the MacArthur hearings proved that the "best military brains in the world" are mapping U.S. global strategy against communism. He said the Joint Chiefs of Staff gave "clear and convincing" testimony. [See p. 203D]

Sens. Wayne Morse (R., Ore.) and Brien McMahon (D., Conn.) introduced a Senate resolution July 6 for investigation of the Chinese or any other foreign lobby that may have influenced U.S. foreign policy since Pearl Harbor. [See pp. 187E, 186N]

Air, Patrol Fighting. Red MIG-15 jet fighters challenged USAF raiders over northwestern Korea July 8 for the first time in 10 days. 2 of 25-to-30 MIGs that attacked 24 U.S. F-86 Sabrejets were reported damaged. F-86 pilots reported 3 MIGs shot down July 9 near Pyongyang in the southernmost major jet battle of the war, also an unsuccessful attempt same day by 62 MIGs to trap 32 Sabrejets over northwestern Korea. One of the war's longest jet battles, a 20-minute clash between 30 MIGs and 34 F-86s, occurred near Manchuria July 11, and the U.S. reported 3 Red planes downed. [See p. 202N-P]

Ground fighting this week was light but the Reds made strong counterattacks against Allied patrols near Yanggu on the eastern front July 9-10. [See p. 210G-H]

Casualties. The U.S. reported July 11 that its casualties published through July 6 totaled 78,726 (13,176 dead). Death in action of Col. Karl C. Polifka of Watsonville, Calif., pioneer USAF reconnaissance flier, was reported in Tokio July 8. The U.S. estimated July 6 that Red casualties in the Korea war rose to 1,191,422 by June 25. [See pp. 202P-203A]

Korean aid pledges to the UN to date total $228,844,948 in addition to $85 million supplied by the U.S. through the military command, Secy. Gen. Trygve Lie reported July 5. [See p. 138C] . . . **Cost to the U.S.** of the Korean war can be fixed at anywhere from $2 billion to $10 billion, Asst. Defense Secy. W. J. McNeil told the U.S. Senate Finance Com. July 3. His explanation: up to $8 billion of a possible $10 billion charged up to Korea might have been spent on U.S. rearmament and operations without the Korean war. [See p. 210H; Vol. X, 219N] . . . **Atrocity** charges made by Russia against UN troops in Korea were branded false propaganda in a U.S. letter to the UN July 5. The U.S. challenged the Reds to let the Intl. Red Cross check on UN troops held prisoner. [See pp. 186G, 81D-E] . . . **Lt. Gen. James A. Van Fleet,** U.S. 8th Army commander, was nominated for full general's (4-star) rank by Pres. Truman July 9. [See p. 178C-D]

OTHER FAR EAST NEWS

Japanese Treaty Set. The draft of a lenient peace treaty between Japan and most of the Allies (Russia an almost certain exception) was published by the U.S. & Britain July 12. It will be signed in a San Francisco conference starting Sept. 3.

Terms: (1) Japan may reorganize armed forces to join other countries in collective security. John Foster Dulles of the U.S. said there will be safeguards against any military branch in Japan becoming strong enough to lead the country into an aggressive

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war. A separate U.S.-Japanese pact, also to be signed in September, will let U.S. forces help defend Japan and maintain bases on Okinawa. (2) Japan will be sovereign in its home islands but renounce claim to all overseas possessions, including Formosa and Korea. Okinawa, the other Ryukyus, the Bonins and Volcanoes, Parece Vela and Marcus I., all south of Japan, will be placed in UN trusteeship under U.S. administration. Transfer of the Kuriles and southern Sakhalin to Russia will not be recognized until Russia signs the treaty or one like it. (3) Japan may make separate treaties later with countries that don't sign the present pact, but those countries may not be given better terms than the other Allies receive. The U.S.-British-approved pact will take effect when it has been ratified by Japan and a majority of these Allied countries: Australia, Burma, Canada, Ceylon, France, India, Indonesia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, U.K., U.S., USSR.

There are no plans now for either Nationalist or Red China to sign at the September conference. Russia, which wants a veto on Japanese treaty terms plus Chinese Red participation, is not expected to sign. But the pact will be accepted by most of the 53 nations that declared war on Japan. [See p. 204J]

Japan was admitted to membership in the Intl. Wheat Council June 15. [See Vol. X, p. 78F]

Pacific Defense Pact Planned. The U.S., Australia and New Zealand also announced July 12 that they will sign a Pacific defense treaty similar to the Atlantic pact during the September conference on Japan in San Francisco. The Pacific pact will serve notice that an attack on any member nation will be regarded as an attack on all 3. [See p. 155L]

China. Arrest in Nanking June 26 of Archbishop Antonius Riberi, Papal Internuncio in China, was reported by Roman Catholics in Hong Kong July 9. [See p. 214J] . . . Reports to Hong Kong July 6 said Red China is staging a recruiting drive among men students this month for a new elite group of armed forces officers. [See p. 177K] . . . A Voice of America broadcast July 4 said the Chinese Reds are "extorting" huge sums from Chinese in other Southeast Asia countries. The Chinese abroad get telegrams from relatives in China pleading for money so they can escape torture or death for nonpayment of debts. [See Vol. X, p. 310D] . . . Lama Takster Rimpoche, 29, eldest brother of the Dalai Lama of Tibet and an anti-Communist, said on arriving in New York July 8 the Reds are ruling China with "ruthlessness" instead of fulfilling their civil war "good promises." He will study at the U. of California under auspices of the Com. for a Free Asia. [See pp. 171D-F, 163L]

Maj. Gen. William G. Chase said in Taipeh June 24 his U.S. military mission on Formosa has 1,250 members, has found the Nationalists a "basically sound organization." [See p. 163G]

GERMANY

Allies Ending State of War. Pres. Truman asked Congress July 9 to end the "state of war" between the U.S. and Germany.

The British Govt., which needed no special authorization from Parliament, declared its state of war with Germany ended at 4 p.m. (London time) July 9. The Canadian Govt. took similar action July 10, Luxembourg July 11. France said July 9 it is ready to end its state of war with Germany but the act will be done by the next French Cabinet. Mexico's state of war with Germany was ended July 7. Italy removed postwar restrictions on German property in Italy July 9 [see p. 211H]. Brazil and West Germany established diplomatic relations July 1.

Mr. Truman said in letters to Vice Pres. Alben W. Barkley and House Speaker Sam Rayburn July 9 that by ending the state of war the U.S. would "give the German people a new demonstration of our desire to help bring them back to membership among the nations of the free world." He said Russia had "actively prevented" a German peace treaty but the West German Govt., which is supported by over 75% of the German population, "has shown steadily increasing responsibility and readiness to . . . do its share toward building peaceful and cooperative relationships with its neighbors of the West."

Ending the "state of war" is not equivalent to a peace treaty, does not alter the occupation of Germany or affect the U.S.' right to seize German property for war claims. But it removes the "enemy" stigma, permits Germans to travel and trade abroad more freely. [See pp. 194A, 74G]

Western Army Negotiations. The Bonn Govt. assigned one of its top men in arms negotiations with the West—Theodor Blank—to represent it July 8 in Paris talks on the Pleven plan for a 6-nation European army including German units. U.S. High Comm. John J. McCloy had suggested that Bonn send a high-ranking delegate to the Paris talks and give him power of decision. But Kurt Schumacher, West German Social Dem. leader, denounced the Pleven plan July 8 and made it clear that the Bonn Govt. cannot join it if German Socialists are opposed. Chancellor Konrad Adenauer said in Essen July 9 the Germans must "become strong again" to negotiate with Russia for the return of Germany's lost eastern territories. He spoke of raising a 250,000-man German army. [See p. 211A, H]

Decartelized Industries. Final phase of the splitup of Ruhr iron & steel cartels got under way July 10 when the Western Allies set up 5 new independent steel companies, 4 of which were created from former properties of the Vereinige Stahlwerke combine. 17 more companies are to be formed—9 more from Vereinige Stahlwerke—before the decartelization program is completed. [See Vol. X, p. 315F]

Tempelhof airfield in West Berlin was transferred from Allied military to German civilian administration July 9. A monument to 39 Britons, 31 Americans and 5 Germans who died in crashes during the 1948-49 airlift was dedicated at Tempelhof by West Berliners July 10. [See Vol. X, p. 316H] . . . **Potsdam** Germans are being given back large blocks of dwellings, the Russians, who have used the city as headquarters for their occupation troops, announced July 8. The Russians were believed to be moving their headquarters to Dresden. [See p. 171J]

ATLANTIC DEFENSE

Ores Allocated. 11 countries reached agreement in the 27-nation Intl. Materials Conf. in Washington July 8 on allocation of tungsten and molybdenum, ores important to Western defense. Allocation and price agreements on other strategic materials are being discussed. The U.S. gets a 44.8% share of the West's tungsten, 77.8% of the molybdenum allocated for July-Sept., Britain 24.9% of the tungsten and 11.7% of the molybdenum. Other countries in the allocation plans: Australia, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, France, West Germany, Portugal, Spain, Sweden. Brazil refused to agree to a tungsten price scale of $55-$65 a short ton unit. [See pp. 212K, 164A]

The U.S. Senate Preparedness Subcom. July 4 accused the Army and Munitions Board of negligence and "bureaucratic blindness" for not stockpiling enough critical tungsten. It absolved Munitions Board Chrmn. John D. Small because he took office Nov. 1950 whereas the alleged "dawdling" dated back 3 years. Hubert E. Howard, Munitions Board chairman Oct. 1949-Oct. 1950, passed the blame to the Army July 5 on grounds the board's job was "to get things that the Army said it needed," not "to see that the Army did its job." [See p. 101C]

British Leftists for Curb on U.S. A manifesto issued July 9 by leftwing Laborites Aneurin Bevan, Harold Wilson and John Freeman urged that Britain exercise an "absolute" veto against military use of U.S. bombers based in Britain. They said the American "giant" may be tempted to "use his strength even though he is not attacked," thus bringing "atomic reprisals upon our own cities." Their "socialist analysis of the present world crisis" said Britain should cut rearmament, emphasize economic gains and thus deter the U.S. from making an aggressive move. They proposed that the West invite Russia to join an all-out effort to raise living standards in Asia, recommended an international conference to work out "the whole pattern of Middle Eastern oil." All sections of the British press except the Red *Daily Worker* denounced the manifesto July 10. The *Worker* criticized Bevan and his group for not advocating outright denunciation of the U.S. alliance. [See pp. 211B, 194L-M, 133F-H]

The British Govt. asked Parliament July 9 for a supplementary $16.8 million appropriation for Atlantic pact projects this year. Labor Min. Alfred Robens said July 7 Britain needs 500,000 more defense workers. Britain announced July 6 it has agreed to discuss with other Atlantic pact partners its controversial plan to adopt a new .28-caliber rifle as standard. [See pp. 158F, 139K]

Says ECA Aids Defense. Industrial production soared to 40% above the 1938 level and agricultural production to 9% above 1938 in the Marshall Plan countries of Europe last year, ECA Admin. William C. Foster said July 7 in a report on aid allotments for the year ended June 30. He said West Europe's ability to strengthen itself against communism was bolstered by ECA allocations totaling $2,188,638,000 for economic aid and $217,300,000 for arms aid (total $2,405,938,000). Basic industrial development projects vital to defense received $1,734,616,000. [See pp. 210C, L-M, 194H]

A report urging indefinite extension of the Economic Cooperation Admin. beyond its June 30, 1952 termination date and broadening of its authority to include functions of the wartime Forgn. Economic Admin. (economic warfare and lend-lease) was released by the White House July 11. It had been submitted by the ECA's Public Advisory Board. [See p. 107F]

Guardsmen to Europe. 2 U.S. Natl. Guard infantry divisions —the 28th and 43d—were alerted July 10 for transfer to Europe. They will join Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's North Atlantic Treaty Org. forces in the fall and bring U.S. strength in the NATO up to the full 6 divisions under present plans. [See 179D]

Scandinavia. The U.S. announced July 7 that anti-air raid radar screens will be set up soon in Norway, Denmark, Iceland and Greenland [see pp. 173D, 147M, 139K-L]. Lt. Gen. E. C. V. Moeller of the Danish Army was named by Gen. Eisenhower July 9 to become chief of Allied forces in Denmark on the retirement of Lt. Gen. Ebbe Goertz. [See pp. 171J, 90E]

Lt. Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther, Eisenhower's Chief of Staff, was nominated by Pres. Truman July 9 for 4-star rank. [See 74N]

UNITED NATIONS

Kashmir Talks. Dr. Frank P. Graham, UN mediator of the Kashmir dispute, went to Kashmir State July 8 after meeting with Indian Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru in New Delhi July 5. With Graham's mission as chief military adviser is Gen. Jacob A. Devers (U.S. Army, retired), Allied commander in southern France in World War II, named chief military adviser to Graham June 21 [see Vol. IX, p. 408D]. India complained to the UN Security Council July 3 and 6 against alleged Kashmir truce violations by Pakistanis. Pakistan replied July 6 that India is trying to thwart the mediation efforts. [See pp. 179J, 148K]

UNESCO Meeting. Actions by the UN Educational, Scientific & Cultural Org.'s 6th general conference held in Paris June 18 to July 11: Increased membership to 61 by admitting West Germany, Japan, 3 pro-French Indo-Chinese states (Viet Nam, Laos, Cambodia) June 21; Israel voted against Germany, Philippines against Japan. Seated Nationalists as Chinese delegation by 37-3 vote (India, Burma, Yugoslavia opposed) June 23. Adopted June 25 a $8,718,000 budget for 1952 as against $8,200,000 this year. Voted July 4 for a $20 million program the next 12 years to support education in ways to improve schooling, health, economic and social standards in backward areas of the world. Passed resolution July 6 offering UNESCO's full cooperation to Gen. Assembly and Security Council for maintenance of world peace. Received an appeal from South Korea July 2 for help in rebuilding Korea's school system. Reported July 9 that UNESCO technical advisory aid is going to 22 countries. [See p. 131B]

Labor. The Intl. Labor Org.'s general conference in Geneva ended June 29 after adoption of proposed international agreements on (1) equal pay for men and women workers for equal work and (2) establishment of wage minimums for agricultural workers. Poland, last Cominform member of the ILO governing council, was replaced by Portugal June 26. A committee of experts to investigate and report on use of forced labor, appointed June 27 by UN Secy. Gen. Lie and ILO Director Gen. David A. Morse: ex-Chief Justice Paal Berg of the Norwegian Supreme Court; Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar of India, Ec. & Social Council vice pres.; Felix Fulgencio Palavicini, ex-Mexican Amb. to Britain. [See pp. 188A, 131C]

Trust Territories. The Trusteeship Council in New York voted 11-1 (Russia opposed) July 6 for commendation of Britain's "sincere efforts" to improve conditions in Tanganyika (East African trust territory) [see Vol. X, p. 115F]. Approval of Italy's administration of Italian Somaliland and an expression of regret that Italy is not yet a UN member were voted 11-1 July 2 [see p. 67N]. The Pacific Island trust territory and American Samoa were transferred from Navy to civilian administration (under Interior Dept.) by the U.S. July 1. A Navy enlisted man, Chief Storekeeper Frederick A. Pobst, 33, of Pueblo, Colo., was appointed administrator of the Bonin-Volcano island group June 8. [See pp. 179K, 99C]

The U.S. granted Point 4 programs to Libya ($150,000) and Eritrea ($50,000) June 15 to help build up their health, education and production facilities. The WHO also signed an agreement July 8 to establish a national health service in British-administered Libya. [See p. 110K; Vol. X, 408A]

Economics. Under instructions issued by the Gen. Assembly last November, a team of UN economists submitted to the Ec. & Social Council July 7 a report on land reform that said: many backward countries must have help in setting up better marketing, technical and health programs if farmers are to succeed on land they get through land reform; such countries as India, China, Korea and Egypt have too many farmers for the land available and their chief need is for industrialization. The report showed that 60% or 1,300,000,000 of the world's population live off agriculture and 1,000,000,000 of these are in Asia, Africa, South & Central America. [See Vol. X, p. 392M]

Gen. (Geneva) Tariffs & Trade Agreement group admitted West Germany, Austria, Philippines, Peru, South Korea and Turkey June 22 as the result of their participation in the Torquay tariff talks last winter. Finland signed the Torquay protocol to the Geneva tariff pact July 6. [See pp. 180E, 148B]

The Econ. Comm. for Europe's Inland Transport Com. in Geneva reported progress July 10 on a plan to integrate and standardize transport systems. The commission has completed the task of returning or tracing several hundred thousand freight cars lost in Europe in World War II. [See Vol. X, 316A, 107E]

The Econ., Employment & Development Comm. of ECOSOC decided June 4 that a committee-of-experts' $19 billion estimate on the cost of adequate aid to underdeveloped countries was "not substantiated." The commission said the experts failed to take into account programs now under way. [See p. 164E]

In reply to a UN request that all 60 member countries suggest means for increasing investments in needy countries, the U.S. said July 10 that needy countries should do more to insure the safety of investments by foreigners. The U.S. promised to continue Point 4 aid because economic development "cannot be made a casualty of the defense program." [See p. 118F-G]

World population was 2,378,000,000 in 1949 for an increase of 826,000,000 since 1900 and is increasing 60,000 a day, the World Health Org. reported July 9. [See p. 99B] . . . **Polish** UN delegate appointed July 5: Henryk Birecki, ex-chief of protocol of the Polish Forgn. Ministry. He succeeded Dr. Julius Katz-Suchy, UN delegate since 1947 who returned home in June, planned a period of study in Poland. [See p. 178A] . . . **Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Org.** convention was approved July 6 by Burma. It was the 7th of 21 approvals needed for the convention to take effect. [See Vol. X, p. 284B]

Other recent UN actions:

Special Comm. on Prisoners of War, authorized last year by the Gen. Assembly and appointed June 26 by Secy. Gen. Trygve Lie: Countess Bernadotte of Sweden, widow of the UN mediator in Palestine [see Vol. X, p. 172D]; José Gustavo Guerrero of El Salvador, Intl. Court of Justice vice president; Judge Aung Khine of the Burmese High Court. The Gen. Assembly has asked that names of all persons still held prisoner of war or who died during detention be reported to the commission. [See p. 116H; Vol. X, 408A] . . . **World Health Org.** opened the first international research center for chemical microbiology (antibiotics, etc.) in Rome June 25. WHO announced June 10 a $30,000 program to fight malaria and cholera among famine victims in the Indian state of Bihar. [See pp. 179M, 187L] . . . **Intl. Bank** made its first non-dollar loan June 20: a $2,450,000 credit to Iceland in British sterling, French francs and Danish and Norwegian kroner for an electric power project. [See pp. 147M, 116C] . . . **Intl. Civil Aviation Org.** assembly in Montreal elected Spain to the ICAO council and adopted a $2,834,191 (Canadian dollars) budget for 1952 June 18. [See p. 179L] . . . **Victor Haya de la Torre,** Peruvian Aprista leader, should not be given asylum in the Colombian Embassy in Lima but Colombia is not obligated to hand him over to Peru, the Intl. Court of Justice ruled June 13. It recommended Colombian-Peruvian negotiations to settle the dispute. [See Vol. X, p. 384H]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Friendship for Russians. Congress' resolution reaffirming the friendship of the American people for the Soviet peoples was transmitted by Pres. Truman July 6 to Nikolai Mikhailovich Shvernik, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. He asked Shvernik to pass it on to the Russian people in the belief that "if we can acquaint the Soviet people with the peace aims of the American people and government, there will be no war." The Voice of America July 7 began 3 days of twice-an-hour broadcasts of the message to the USSR in the languages and dialects of the Soviet nations. [See p. 202A]

Mr. Truman has canceled tariff concessions formerly granted to Russia and its satellites, the State Dept. announced July 6. The action, directed by Congress, affects about $82 million a year worth of imports. [See p. 180F]

Gets Corregidor Rock. Pres. Truman July 10 accepted a 200-lb. stone from the Philippine island of Corregidor presented by "the people of the Philippines to the people of the U.S." in a ceremony climaxing a week-long celebration of the 5th anniversary of Philippine independence. 2 survivors of the Bataan Death March made the presentation. [See Vol. VII, p. 331A-B]

Appointments. (July 9) Natl. Production Authority Admin. Manly Fleischmann to additional post as administrator of Defense Production Admin. [See pp. 140D, 95H] . . . Dr. Martha M. Eliot, 60, Asst. Director of World Health Org. [see Vol. VIII, p. 375G], to succeed Katherine F. Lenroot, 60, who resigned July 9 as head of the U.S. Children's Bureau after 36 years with the bureau, 17 years as its head. [See Vol. VII, p. 155N-P]

CONGRESS

Economic Curbs Weakened. The Truman Admin. lost ground this week in its fight for a strong economic controls-defense production bill. Most serious defeat was a 200-112 tentative House vote July 10 outlawing the Office of Price Stabilization's livestock slaughtering quotas. The ban, already adopted by the Senate, was backed by Republicans and farm-state Democrats. OPS Dir. Michael V. DiSalle said July 11 that slaughtering and meat prices spurted simultaneously following the House vote. He said July 7 that defeat of meat price curbs would destroy the rest of the control setup and start a new inflationary spiral.

The House anti-Admin. bloc July 10 also won (1) voice vote approval of a 2-year extension of curbs on importing fats, oils, dairy products and some petroleum products (a rider already accepted by the Senate) and (2) adoption by a 126-111 vote of an amendment barring the President from making exceptions in anti-hoarding regulations. The Admin., however, won a test July 9 when the House rejected, 169-149, a GOP proposal to bar direct price-wage-credit controls until indirect curbs have been tried and have failed.

Mobilization Dir. Charles E. Wilson stressed the need for strong inflation controls in a July 9 broadcast. He said the Communists were seeking a Korea truce to lull the free nations "into a false sense of security." "I am shocked to learn that even before a truce has been arranged . . . there is a movement in some quarters to wreck the country's entire defense program."

Economic Stabilizer Eric Johnston predicted July 5 that passage of a weak controls law would add $1 a day to the average family's cost of living. [See p. 212D-F]

Ethics Inquiry. Developments at Senate Labor subcommittee hearings on ethics in Govt.: Drew Pearson charged July 5 that "the Justice Dept. has been strangely inactive" in investigating the alleged disappearance of 12 cases of Army secret files on radar development and RCA's alleged putting of radar secrets into "the hands of the enemy" just before World War II by applying for radar patents in Germany and Japan. (RCA said the Army had denied the charge in 1948.) [See p. 172H] . . . Rep. Charles E. Bennett (D., Fla.) said July 6 that he was offered but refused "substantial sums of money" to introduce Govt. contract seekers to "the right people." He named no one. [See p. 212L]

A-War Indemnity Plan. A standby $22 billion program of Govt. relief & compensation for losses in case of an atomic war was proposed by the Administration July 11. Asst. Budget Dir. Elmer B. Staats outlined the plan before a Senate Banking subcommittee, pointing out that peacetime insurance & compensation systems are not geared to meet the needs of communities hit by "today's destructive weapons." [See p. 164L-M]

ARMED FORCES

Marines Call Draftees. The 22,000-man August draft call was raised to 35,000 July 10. The new figure included 7,000 men for the first Marine Corps draft call since World War II. All previous post-Korea draftees went to the Army. A lag in voluntary enlistments made it impossible for the Marines to build up their present 194,000-man force to the authorized 204,000 and resulted in the draft call. Air Force and Navy recruiting have also lagged, but although the 2 services cannot reach their quotas, they have not yet sought draftees. The new call will raise the draft total since Sept. 1950 to 634,000 [see pp. 189D, 173C]. (81,000 college students took the 3d scholastic draft deferment test June 30.) [See p. 196E]

Enlistments of 300,000 to 400,000 servicemen whose terms expire between July 8, 1951 and July 1, 1952 were extended for one year by Pres. Truman July 6 under terms of the recently enacted draft law extension. The order does not apply to draftees or to men whose enlistments expired last year and were extended under a previous order. [See p. 196E]

Reservists. Pres. Truman July 7 extended until July 1, 1952 the authority of Defense Secy. George C. Marshall to call up armed forces reservists and retired regulars and of Treasury Secy. John W. Snyder to call up Coast Guard Reserves. The Navy announced July 11 that it will release 89,000 reservists during the next 11 months. They include 29,000 whose enlistments are expiring after having been extended for a year by Presidential order. The Army this month began freeing enlisted reservists who had been involuntarily called up on an individual basis and expects to release 100,000 by Dec. 3. [See p. 61L-M]

Funds for Bases Sought. A $4,535,212,308 supplemental appropriation for military construction in fiscal 1952 was submitted by Pres. Truman July 3. The funds are part of a 2-year $6,561,262,387 building program presented by Defense Secy. Marshall June 20. [See p. 172N]

Vet Medical Charges. A Senate Labor subcommittee July 10 accused Veterans Admin. Carl R. Gray Jr. of bureaucratic bungling that threatened the 151-hospital, $650 million-a-year veterans medical program with "complete disintegration." The inquiry, which resulted from Gray's ouster of Dr. Paul B. Magnuson as chief VA medical director, upheld virtually all Magnuson's complaints about non-medical personnel disrupting the medical setup. Gray has assured the subcommittee, however, that he will let Vice Adm. Joel T. Boone, Magnuson's successor, run the medical program without non-medical interference [see p. 30C]. (Dr. Robert Collier Page, chairman of the Natl. Doctors' Com. for Improved Fed. Medical Services, charged in letters to Congress July 7 that plans to expand VA hospitals by 16,000 beds were wasteful because there were neither patients nor staff for them and 10,000 beds already available were empty.) [See p. 205J-K]

2 Super-Carriers Planned. Navy plans to build 2 57,000-ton super-aircraft carriers—one for each ocean—were reported by the *N.Y. Herald Tribune* July 12. Authority for the 2d still requires Congressional approval. [See p. 149M]

Ex-Asst. War Secy. F. Trubee Davison, 55, was appointed personnel director of the Central Intelligence Agency and assistant to Lt. Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, CIA director, July 4. [See p. 79P] . . . **Rear Adm. Roscoe H. Hillenkoetter,** commander of Cruiser Div. 1, Pacific Fleet, was named commander of the Brooklyn Naval Base June 27 (effective in August). [See Vol. X, p. 268A] . . . **Air Force** personnel changes announced June 26: Lt. Gen. Ennis C. Whitehead, 55, retired [see pp. 59D, 7L] and was succeeded as Air Defense Command chief by Lt. Gen. Benjamin W. Chidlaw [see Vol. IX, p. 260A]. Lt. Gen. Edwin W. Rawlings replaced Chidlaw as Air Matériel Command chief.

LABOR

Wage Control. The Wage Stabilization Board's first 10 regulations, including the 10% raise ceiling, were adopted by the Salary Stabilization Board as part of its own Regulation No. 1 July 5 [see p. 173H]. Pres. Truman July 5 appointed Los Angeles labor arbitrator Benjamin Aaron to succeed Clark Kerr as a public member of the WSB. Aaron was executive director of the wartime Natl. War Labor Board. [See p. 148N]

Jobs for Disabled. A special task force to plan more effective use of physically handicapped persons in the defense program was created by Defense Mobilizer Charles E. Wilson July 7. The Natl. Manpower Policy Comm, proposed the study. Chairman of the new group is Dr. Theodore G. Klumpp of New York, president of Winthrop-Stearns, Inc. [See pp. 141F, 30L]

Sea Unions. The independent Marine Firemen, Oilers, Watertenders & Wipers settled with Pacific Coast shippers July 3 for a 44-hour work week and $18.50-to-$30-a-month raises retroactive to June 16 and a 40-hour week beginning Dec. 16. New scale ranges from $267 monthly for wipers to $430.50 for chief electricians. [See p. 197L] . . . The CIO Marine Engineers Beneficial Assn. and the AFL Masters, Mates & Pilots Org. announced in Washington July 2 that they will seek uniform contract expiration dates, collaborate closely on legislation and may work out plans for eventual merger. [See p. 205P]

Bakery Driver Strike. 4,000 AFL truck drivers struck the 16 major bakeries in the New York area July 2, settled July 10 for a 5-day week at the old 6-day pay. [See p. 101F]

John K. Meskimen, 42, of the Bro'hood of Ry. Clerks, was appointed OPS Dir. Michael V. DiSalle's labor adviser July 10.

COMMUNISM

15 Reds Jailed. Fed. Judge Sylvester Ryan sent 15 of 21 secondary Communists indicted for conspiracy June 20 back to jail in New York July 11 until they can raise $175,500 in bail from more trustworthy sources. He revoked the bond put up by the Civil Rights Congress and Frederick Vanderbilt Field, 46, personally and said he would not accept bail from either source again because they were "unworthy of trust." Retired Fed. Appeals Court Judge Learned Hand ordered their release on "present" bail July 12 on grounds Ryan's ruling violated a previous Appeals Court order, but the 15 stayed in jail for the time being because the U.S. Attorney charged no bail existed.

Field and 2 other trustees of the Congress' bail fund have refused to tell who put up the $80,000 used to bail the 4 missing Communist leaders convicted of conspiracy—Gus Hall, Gilbert Green, Henry Winston and Robert Thompson. Field, sentenced to 90 days for contempt, spent July 6-9 in jail until his wife bailed him out with his own money pending an appeal. 2 other trustees—mystery story writer Dashiell Hammett, 57, and W. Alphaeus Hunton—were given 6-month sentences by Judge Ryan July 9 and were jailed when they couldn't raise bail at once. Only 15 of the 21 minor Reds were imprisoned July 11 because 4 are missing and 2 were exempted from the ruling: Mrs. Marion Bachrach, whose $10,000 bond was posted by her mother; Israel Amter, whose $1,000 bail posted by the Congress was cut to $500 and who was given until Aug. 1 to raise it from another source (he is 70 and ill).

C. B. Baldwin, Progressive Party executive secretary, signed bail papers as co-guarantor for Field July 9. Meantime the 7 Communist chiefs who surrendered of the 11 convicted for conspiracy were sent to the Lewisburg (Pa.) federal prison July 6 for classification and then to other prisons. [See p. 213H-K]

Woman FBI Agent. Mrs. Mary Stalcup Markward, 29, housewife, testified before the House Un-American Activities Com. in Washington July 11 that she joined the Communist Party in Washington in 1943 and worked as an FBI agent within the party until 1949. She said there were at least 230 Reds in Washington in 18 Red cells and that at least 2 Red underground groups of federal employes existed in 1949.

One result of FBI infiltration: The *N.Y. Herald Tribune* reported July 9 that the Communist Party has stopped recruiting new members for the time being. [See p. 189L]

Dr. Ruth Bleier, 27, Baltimore, refused to tell the committee July 10 whether she was chairman of the Maryland Com. for Peace, insisted it had no members. [See p. 206F-G]

The Senate Internal Security subcommittee headed by Sen. Pat McCarran (D., Nev.) began an investigation July 9 of charges that Communist sympathizers "slanted" Voice of America broadcasts. [See p. 116N]

6,500-7,000 persons attended an "American People's Congress for Peace" in Chicago June 29-July 1. One sponsor was the Communist-front American Peace Crusade. Prof. Philip Morrison of Cornell U. presided at the first plenary session; Paul Robeson denounced U.S. defense of Korea. [See p. 189L]

2 Diplomats Suspended. Suspension June 27 of 2 high-ranking career diplomats pending hearings on security charges was disclosed by the State Dept. July 12. They are Oliver Edmund Clubb, 50, director of State's Office of Chinese Affairs and the highest State official so far up for investigation, and John Paton Davies Jr., 43, of the department's policy planning staff, son-in-law of Amb.-to-Iran Henry F. Grady. Both are experts on China. Clubb was the U.S.' last Consul General in Peiping. Davies was born and educated in China and served in Moscow. Amb. Patrick J. Hurley sent him back from China to the U.S. in 1947 for allegedly favoring the Communists over the Nationalists. Neither of the 2 is accused of disloyalty. The announcement also revealed that other State officials whose names were withheld were suspended in a security recheck. [See p. 203F-G; Vol. IX, 72L]

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Harriman Gets Iran Mission. Iranian Premier Mohammed Mossadegh agreed July 11 to let Pres. Truman send W. Averell Harriman, special White House adviser on foreign affairs, to Iran in an effort to settle the Anglo-Iranian oil dispute. Iran had announced July 6 it would "ignore" the Intl. Court of Justice's recommendations. In accepting the President's offer to send Harriman to Teheran, Mossadegh was noncommittal about compromising the dispute. [See p. 211C-F]

Report Satellite Premiers in Eclipse. Premiers Vulko Chervenkov of Bulgaria and Petru Groza of Rumania are "reliably reported" to have been stripped of all authority and placed under secret police surveillance while they hold office in name only, C. L. Sulzberger of *The N.Y. Times* reported from London July 10. He said Moscow-controlled Politburo members ran both countries. [See pp. 159B, 142F-G; Vols. X, 58L; VIII, 119F]

Finnish Communists scored a gain of 7 seats but rightists retained a clear majority in Parliamentary elections July 2-3, according to returns July 7. [See p. 190J] . . . **French** Premier Henri Queuille and his Cabinet resigned July 10 as a formality to permit a Govt. reorganization on the basis of the June elections. Edouard Herriot, Rad. Soc., was reelected Natl. Assembly president July 10 [see p. 198E]. Paris celebrated its 2,000th anniversary July 8. . . . **Indonesia** announced July 10 that Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, Germany's financial chief under Hitler, will go to Indonesia to "discuss economic and financial problems." [See p. 198H; Vol. X, 291C] . . . **Indian** Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru and others of a special commission recommended July 9 that India institute birth control and carry out a $3,765,300,000 program of agricultural and industrial improvements the next 5 years. [See p. 187L] . . . **Thailand's** UN delegation in New York denied July 6 that a military junta was running the country. The Thai Govt. said July 7 that the recent revolt caused casualties of 68 killed, 1,100 wounded. [See p. 214D]

LATIN AMERICA

Argentine House of Representatives voted July 6 to hold the Presidential election Nov. 11 and let many Roman Catholic priests vote [see p. 174E]. Congress passed a law July 5 to deprive Walter Beveraggi Allende, now a Boston U. teacher, of Argentine citizenship because he advocated economic & political sanctions against the Perón regime. The law provided 5-25 years imprisonment and loss of citizenship for anyone who advocates such acts against Argentina. [See p. 215J] . . . **Brazilian** Govt. issued orders July 5 for inspection of all bundles shipped into the country from Red satellite countries. The Polish Legation was found to have imported Red propaganda material [see p. 182N]. Pres. Getulio Vargas signed a law July 4 making it a crime for Brazilian hotels, restaurants and schools to bar people because of race or color. [See p. 190N] . . . **Cuban** Pres. Carlos Prío Socarrás decided July 5 to modify a decree permitting use of machines in making cigars in Cuba. After cigar workers, who are afraid machines will put them out of work, held demonstrations against it throughout the country, Prío ruled that machines may be used to make cigars for export but not for domestic consumption. [See p. 215K; Vol. X, 86N] . . . **Ecuador** Pres. Gala Plaza Lasso returned home July 8 after state visits to the U.S. (June 20-30), Mexico (June 30-July 4) and Venezuela (July 4-8). He addressed the UN Gen. Assembly in Flushing, N.Y. June 26, said of Korean peace moves: "It is not appeasement to talk with the opponent and to negotiate peace." He suggested that UN countries standardize training and equipment of their armed forces so the UN can raise international forces quickly for police actions. [See p. 196H] . . . **Guatemalan** Communists apparently are operating a jamming transmitter that interferes with Voice of America broadcasts to Latin America, reports from Nicaragua said July 10. [See pp. 215L, 47D-E] . . . **Uruguay's** Natl. Fuel Admin. employes agreed July 7 to end an 18-day strike when they were promised negotiation of wage demands and no penalty for striking. [See p. 183A]

FINANCE & ECONOMICS

Govt. Orders. The Natl. Production Authority July 9 ordered steel producers to earmark 95% of their ingot output for military and other essential users under the controlled materials plan

beginning in September. Set-asides of other steel products ranged from 10% to 100%. [See p. 206K] . . . The NPA July 5 put slab zinc under allocation control effective Aug. 1. [See p. 11H]

Airline Subsidies. Airmail payments and subsidies, formerly lumped together into a single $130 million-a-year program, will now be separate, the CAB announced July 9. [See Vol. X, 401H]

MAY STRIKE STATISTICS

(From BLS)	May	April	May 1950
Strikes started	400	350	485
Workers involved	150,000	165,000	354,000
Strikes in effect	580	550	723
Workers involved	250,000	235,000	508,000
Man-days idleness	1,750,000	1,850,000	3,270,000

NEW EXECUTIVES

Organization	Executive	Post	Date
American Telephone & Telegraph[1]	Cleo F. Craig, 58	Pres.	July 2
American Wine Assn.	Meyer H. Robinson	Pres.	June 8
Avco Mfg. Corp.	Lt. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer[2]	Vice pres.-director	June 29
Canadian Bankers Assn.	Leonard G. Gillett of Bank of Toronto	Pres.	June 23
Childs Co. (N.Y.)	John J. Bergen	Chrmn.[3]	June 14
	S. B. Harris	Pres.	June 14
Cincinnati Southern Ry.	Roger H. Ferger	Pres.	June 26
Cities Svc. Oil Co. (Pa.)	H. E. Brandli	Pres	June 22
Colonial Airlines	Alfons B. Landa	Pres.	June 23
Commonwealth Edison Co. of Chicago (& Public Svc. Co. of Northern Illinois)	Willis Gale	Pres.	July 6
Dominion Brake Shoe Co., Ltd.	Maurice N. Trainer	Chrmn.[4]	June 21
	Thomas E. Akers	Pres.	June 21
Esso Petroleum Co., Ltd.	Leonard Sinclair, 56	Chrmn.	June 26
Robert Hall Clothes, Inc.[5]	Harold Rosner	Pres.	June 6
Hat Institute, Inc.	W. Cranston Brewer	Pres.	June 15
Intl. Chamber of Commerce	Rolf Von Heidenstam, 67, chamberlain to Swedish King Gustaf Adolf	Pres.	June 16
Intl. Nickel Co. of Canada, Ltd.	Ex-Amb. Lewis W. Douglas	Director	July 9
Investment Dealers' Assn. of Canada	W. J. Borrie of Vancouver	Pres.	June 15
Mfg. Chemists Assn.	Charles S. Munson	Chrmn.	June 14
	George W. Merck	Pres.[3]	June 14
New Haven R.R.	Frederic C. Dumaine Jr., 48	Pres.-chrmn.[6]	June 7
N.Y. Shipbldg. Corp.	John E. Slater	Chrmn.	July 3
Rayonier, Inc.	William A. Parker of Boston	Chrmn.	June 22
Southwestern Bell Telephone Co.	Edwin M. Clark	Pres.	June 22
Spreckels Sugar Co.	Carl J. Moroney	Chrmn.[4]	June 19
	Charles de Bretteville	Pres.	June 19
Standard-Vacuum Oil Co.	L. V. Collings	Chrmn.	June 18
	P. W. Parker	Pres.[7]	June 18
Texas Gulf Sulphur Co.	Walter H. Aldredge	Chrmn.[4]	June 27
	Fred M. Nelson	Pres.	June 27
Wool Bureau	Douglas T. Boyd, Australian Wool Board chrmn.	Chrmn.	June 19
	F. Eugene Ackerman	Pres.[3]	June 19
RESIGNATION			
Food & Drug Admin.	Dr. Louis D. Elliott	Asso. Comm.[8]	June 30

[1]See p. 208B [2]See pp. 195B, 149N [3]Reelected [4]Switches from president [5]See p. 192F [6]See p. 176B [7]Switches from chairman [8]Succeeded by Malcolm R. Stephens

ARTS & SCIENCE

Book Publishers Accused. The FTC accused 6 book publishers July 11 of discriminating against retail book stores by allowing book clubs to lease printing plates of selected books, sell books at any price they want and grant premiums for book sales—competitive advantages denied to the stores. Hearings to determine whether the publishers will be brought to court will start Sept. 10. The publishers: Doubleday; Houghton Mifflin; Little, Brown; Harper; Random House; Simon & Schuster. [See Vol. VIII, p. 215A]

Man-Made Sugar. Dr. Daniel I. Arnon of the U. of Calif. reported in the British *Nature* July 3 that he has produced plant sugar outside of a plant cell, a feat scientists have been trying to accomplish for generations. He put water, carbon dioxide, substances taken from hog and pigeon livers and chlorophyll into a test tube, exposed it to light, and it became sugar.

'Common Cause' Suspends. *Common Cause*, organ of the Com. to Frame a World Constitution, announced its suspension July 10 after being published since 1948 at the U. of Chicago. It said 22 state legislatures adopted resolutions endorsing World Govt. but 14 repealed them. [See Vol. X, p. 66A]

Television. RCA began daily public tests of its "compatible" color TV July 9. Set owners in New York saw the telecasts in black-&-white without using adapters. [See p. 207B-C] . . . The Natl. Assn. for Advancement of Colored People July 9 accused the new "Amos 'n' Andy" TV show of picturing Negroes "as amoral, semi-literate, lazy, stupid, dishonest and scheming." [See p. 213L] . . . Time, Inc. announced July 5 that it will discontinue "The March of Time" films after 16 years this fall and concentrate on TV and occasional special theatrical films. . . . The Screen Actors Guild defeated Television Authority in NLRB elections to decide union representation of actors employed by 6 independent Hollywood film companies, it was announced July 2. SAG also won elections to represent actors working for members of Hollywood's 3 independent producer associations. [See p. 174A] . . . A Los Angeles Superior Court jury July 3 gave a $300,000 award to John Masterson, John Reddy and John Nelson on grounds that KMTR Radio Corp., GAM Productions and Don J. Fedderson plagiarized the TV show "Wedding Bells" from the plaintiffs' radio program "Bride & Groom."

Songwriters Organize. Formation of a League of American Song Writers to protect the interest of composers of popular songs was announced in New York July 4.

NEW BOOKS

THE BEST SHORT STORIES, 1951, edited by Martha Foley. 28 stories (1 about love). July 10. (Houghton Mifflin, $3.50)*

THE COVENANT: A Novel about Abraham, by Zofia Kossak. A biblical story. June 25. (Roy, 375 pp., $3.50)*

CRIME IN AMERICA, by Sen. Estes Kefauver (D., Tenn., ex-chrmn. of Senate Crime Investigating Com.), intro. & editing by Sidney Shallett, July 11. (Doubleday, 333 pp., $3.50 & $1)† [See p. 141C]

JOE TUMULTY & THE WILSON ERA, by John Morton Blum. Wilson and man who helped make him Pres. July 12. (Houghton Mifflin, $4)†

NIGHT AT THE VULCAN, by Ngaio Marsh. Mystery novel with stage as background. July 12. (Little, Brown, $3)*

THE SEA AROUND US, by Rachel L. Carson, U.S. Govt. biologist. Facts about oceans and marine life. July 2. (Oxford, 230 pp., $3.50)†

A WESTERN JOURNAL, by Thomas Wolfe. Notes on 2-week tour of Far West in 1938 just before his death. July 2. (U. of Pittsburgh, 72 pp., $3)†

*Fiction †Non-fiction

AWARDS & POLLS

Aviation. 1951 Harmon Intl. Aviation Trophy announced in N.Y. July 4: Col. David C. Schilling, who made first non-stop England-to-U.S. jet flight, as outstanding aviator of 1950. [See Vol. X, pp. 317B, 357A]

Films. Berlin Film Festival prizes as best of past year, June 18: Dramatic—Swiss "Four in a Jeep." Comedy—French "Sans Laisser D'Addresse." Adventure—French "Justice Est Faite." Music—U.S.' "Cinderella."

History. $2,000 Bancroft Prizes for best books of past year on U.S. history, diplomacy or international relations, announced by Columbia U. June 4: Harvard Prof. Arthur N. Holcombe, 64, for "Our More Perfect Union," and U. of Minn. Prof. Henry Nash Smith, 44, for "Virgin Land."

Literature. $1,000 Anisfield-Wolf Awards for 1950 for books that contributed most to understanding & solution of racial problems, announced by "Saturday Review of Literature" June 6: Fiction—John Hersey's "The Wall." Non-fiction—Henry Gibbs' "Twilight in South Africa."

Medicine. $1,000 Squibb prize for glandular studies, in Atlantic City June 9 Dr. James B. Collip of U. of Western Ontario, first to recognize the existence of ACTH, noted for hormone studies.

Music. Most popular U.S. songs, according to "The Billboard" July 7 (from reports July 27-29): 1. Too Young, by Sid Lippmann & Sylvia Dee. 2. How High the Moon, by Nancy Hamilton & William Lewis. 3. On Top of Old Smoky, by Pete Seeger. 4. Jezebel, by Wayne Shanklin. 5. My Truly, Truly Fair, by Bob Merrill. 6. Mister & Mississippi, by Irving Gordon. 7. Rose, Rose, I Love You, by Wilfrid Thomas. 8. Loveliest Night of the Year, by Paul Francis Webster & Irving Aaronson. 9. Mockin' Bird Hill, by Vaughn Horton. 10. Sound Off, by Willie Lee Duckworth. [See p. 111G]

Television. Most popular programs, according to American Research Bureau, Inc. June 26: 1. Texaco Star Theater (Milton Berle). 2. Comedy Hour. 3. Godfrey's Talent Scouts. 4. Your Show of Shows. [See p. 167G]

EDUCATION & RELIGION

Vatican. Both Marxism and some aspects of capitalism have harmed rural life, Pope Pius XII charged in a speech made public July 3. Industrial capitalism was at least partly responsible for the "rural exodus," he said. He told Sir Walter Roberts, new British Minister to the Vatican, June 23 that he considered permanent peace unlikely in the near future [see p. 120F]. The Pope June 24 proclaimed 2 new saints: Sister Emilie de Vialar of France, founder of the Institute of St. Joseph of the Apparition, and Maria Domenica Mazzarello of Italy, founder of the Salesian Teaching Sisters. [See p. 183P]

The Pope's Swiss Guards July 8 appealed publicly for a raise in their $50 monthly salaries to meet rising living costs. A $1.50-a-month offer made by the Vatican after numerous requests was rejected as too small. 16 members of the 100-man papal "army" have already resigned. Most of the 5,000 priests and laymen employed in Vatican Govt. departments were ordered to punch timeclocks beginning July 2. [See p. 182K]

Educators Meet. Today's public schools teach the fundamental "3 Rs" at least as well as schools of the past did, according to a Natl. Education Assn. survey released at the annual convention of the NEA held in San Francisco July 1-6. An NEA commission reported an increase in "organized propaganda against the public schools" by organizations that try to destroy public education under the guise of fighting communism or higher taxes. The 2 most important of these groups, the commission said, are the Friends of the Public Schools of America in Washington and the Natl. Council for American Education in New York. The commission said that the anti-public school campaign succeeded in Pasadena, Calif., where Dr. Willard E. Goslin was recently ousted as schools superintendent, but failed in Denver. [See 144B]

A growing fear of discussing controversial subjects in the classroom was also reported by an NEA committee. It was traced to pressure by groups that want to "dictate the curriculum . . . and determine the teaching of controversial issues, not according to the true facts, but to serve their particular purposes." Teachers apparently accept "voluntary censorship" for fear of losing their jobs. Most censored subjects in order of degree of censorship are sex, criticism of prominent persons, separation of church & state, race relations and communism.

The NEA opposed use of public funds for non-public schools. J. Cloyd Miller was elected president. [See Vol. X, p. 223J]

OBITUARIES

Dudley Fisher, 61, cartoonist, creator of "Right Around Home"; July 10 in Rockport, Mass. of coronary thrombosis.

William C. Grunow, 58, onetime accountant who amassed fortunes making radios, raising chickens; July 6 in Chicago.

James Norman Hall, 64, American author of South Sea tales, collaborator with late Charles Bernard Nordhoff of trilogy *Mutiny on the Bounty, Men Against the Sea, Pitcairn's Island;* July 5 in Papeete, Tahiti of a heart attack. [See Vol. X, p. 360C]

Harry Edwin Heilmann, 56, former Detroit outfielder who led AL in batting in 1921, '23, '25, '27, compiled lifetime average of .342 for 18 years; July 9 in Detroit of cancer.

Dr. Ludvig Hektoen, 88, internationally known authority on immunology & pathology; July 5 in Chicago of diabetes.

Lord Holden (Angus William Eden Holden), 52, deputy chairman-speaker of House of Lords; July 6, London, heart attack.

Frederick W. Rubien, 80, secretary of American Olympic Com. 1914-45; July 5 in Manhasset, N.Y.

Lt. Gen. Vasily G. Ryazanov, 52, Soviet Air Force World War II hero; death July 8 announced in Moscow July 10.

Boris Sergeyevich Troyanovsky, 68, Soviet Union's most famous balalaika player; announced July 7 in Moscow.

Francis Adams Truslow, 45, who quit as pres. of N.Y. Curb Exchange to become U.S. commissioner on U.S.-Brazil Joint Comm. for Economic Development; July 8 aboard liner *Argentina* en route to Brazil. [See p. 54P]

Egbert Van Alstyne, 73, composer of 500 songs, including music for *In the Shade of the Old Apple Tree;* July 9 in Chicago.

SPORTS

Baseball. 18th annual All-Star game July 10 in Detroit: National League 8, American League 3. 6 homers: Stan Musial (Cards), Bob Elliott (Braves), Gil Hodges (Dodgers), Ralph Kiner (Pirates) for NL; Vic Wertz & Geo. Kell of Tigers for AL. Winning pitcher: Sal Maglie (Giants); loser: Ed Lopat (Yanks). NL has now won 6, lost 12. [See Vol. X, p. 224G]

Allie Reynolds pitched the Yankees to a 1-0 no-hit victory over Cleveland's Bob Feller (4 hits) in Cleveland July 12. It was the 3d no-hitter of the 1951 season. [See p. 216G]

Bill Veeck, ex-pres. of Cleveland Indians, formally took over the AL St. Louis Browns July 5 from Bill & Charley DeWitt. He bought most of the stock. [See pp. 216F, 200J, 160K]

Basketball. 14 ex-N.Y. college basketball players pleaded guilty in New York July 5 to charges of conspiring to fix basketball games. They will be sentenced Oct. 2. Names: Alvin Roth, Edward Warner, Floyd Layne, Norman Mager, Herbert Cohen, Irwin Dambrot, Edward Roman, all formerly of City College; Sherman White, Adolph Bigos, LeRoy Smith, Nathan Miller, Louis Lipman, Richard Feurtado, formerly of Long Island U., and Harvey Schaff, formerly NYU.

"Master fixer" Salvatore Tarto Sollazzo, 46, who bribed most of the players, pleaded guilty to bribery and conspiracy charges July 12. [See pp. 192K, 144K-L]

Albert R. Scroggins, 31, was convicted in Los Angeles May 1 of trying to bribe a USC player. [See p. 80H-J]

Boxing. World middleweight title, London, July 10: won by Randy Turpin, 23, 158¾ lbs., Leamington, Eng. Negro, from Sugar Ray Robinson, 31, 154½ lbs., N.Y., by 15-round decision in year's biggest ring upset. It was Turpin's 44th win in 47 bouts (he lost 2, drew 1), Robinson's 2d loss in 133 bouts in 11 years. Turpin was European & British champ. [See p. 208D]

Fencing. Natl. foils title, Detroit, June 21: retained by Silvio Giolito, NYAC, over Dr. Daniel Bukantz. [See Vol. X, p. 200D]

Football. New Villanova coach July 9: Arthur Raimo, ex-Villanova star, to succeed Jim Leonard, who resigned June 20.

Golf. British open, Portrush, Northern Ireland, July 6: won by Max Faulkner, England, with 72-hole 285. [See X, 224H] . . . $15,000 Canadian open, Toronto, July 7: Jim Ferrier of San Francisco with 273 for $2,250, 2d year in row. [See X, 280C]

Horse Racing. $25,000 added Natl. Pacing Derby, Westbury, N.Y. July 5: won by S. A. Camp Farms' Prince Jay, driven by Wilbur Beattie, for $11,250. [See Vol. X, p. 224J] . . . $57,900 Dwyer Stakes, Aqueduct, N.Y. July 7: won by George D. Widener's Battlefield, Eddie Arcaro up, for $39,800. Bought for $4,500, he has won $303,827.50. [See p. 176E-F; Vol. X, 208D]

Jockey Fred A. Smith, 38, died June 28 of injuries received in a spill at Inglewood, Calif. [See p. 208F]

Rowing. Royal Henley Regatta, Henley-on-Thames, Eng., July 7: Cambridge U.'s Lady Margaret College won Grand Challenge Cup; U. of Pa. won Thames Challenge Cup (junior race); Tony Fox, 21, Pembroke College, Cambridge, won Diamond Sculls. [See Vol. X, p. 224J]

Soaring. New natl. record of 367 mi. in 8 hours was set by Richard H. Johnson, of Palm Springs, Calif., 1950 soaring champ, who flew from Elmira, N.Y. to Norfolk, Va. July 6 in an RJ-5 sailplane. Olga Klepikova of Russia holds the world distance record of 465½ mi. [See Vol. IX, 232D-E]

Tennis. All-England lawn tennis championships (finals July 6-7), Wimbledon, Eng.: Men's singles: Dick Savitt, Orange, N.J., over Ken McGregor, Australia; women's singles: Doris Hart, Coral Gables, Fla., over Shirley Fry, Akron, O.; men's doubles: Frank Sedgman-McGregor (Australia) over Jaroslav Drobny (Egypt)-Eric Sturgess (South Africa). Women's doubles: Hart-Fry over Louise Brough (Beverly Hills, Calif.)-Margaret Osborne du Pont (Bellvue, Del.). Mixed: Sedgman-Hart over Merwyn Rose-Nancye Bolton (Australia). [See Vol. X, p. 224K]

Natl. interscholastic tourney, Charlottesville, Va. June 30: won by Herbert Browne, 18, Columbia, S.C., over Ted Rogers, Bethesda, Md. [See Vol. X, p. 216F]

MISCELLANEOUS

Berlin Boat Disaster. 50 to 70 children died when the excursion boat *Heimatland,* loaded with East Berlin youngsters on a Communist-sponsored outing, burned and sank in the Spree River July 5. [See p. 192N]

Mickey Cohen Jailed. Gambler Mickey Cohen, 37, was sentenced to 5 years in jail and fined $10,000 in Los Angeles July 9 for evading income taxes of $156,123. [See p. 200P]

New N.Y. Police Comm.: George P. Monaghan, 50, sworn in July 9 to succeed Thomas F. Murphy, new federal judge. Monaghan has been Fire Comm. since Dec. 1950. [See p. 188F]

Divorced. Washington Senators Mgr. Stanley R. (Bucky) Harris, by former Elizabeth Sutherland (confirmed by Harris in Washington June 19). [See Vol. IX, p. 344P] . . . Actor Richard Greene, by Patricia Medina, 28, in Hollywood June 25 . . . Novelist Robert Penn Warren, from Mrs. Emma Brescia Warren in Reno June 27 (cruelty). [See p. 167M-N] . . . Novelist Robert Nathan, by Mrs. Janet Bingham Nathan in Reno July 5.